This and the deplorable arrest of one man of the cloth for detaining a little girl, the death of another in an alcoholic ward at Bellevue, the unseemly row in St. Bartholomew's over the discharge of the soprano who had sung there fifteen years, and the similar humiliation of the famous choirmaster of Old Trinity after thirty years of service, together with the "police methods" indulged in by Grace Church people and detectives to entrap an aged rascal who was stealing purses while at prayer, followed by their infamous but unsuccessful exertion of a "pull" to prevent prose cution only after they found the old man was related to wealthy Episcopal worshipers-all these things happening in a weekhave caused the ungodly to make remarks On top of all this Mr. Ingersoll adds his indorsement of Dr. Abbott and declares that belief in "Jack the Giant Killer." "Cindrella" and "Little Red Riding Hood" is as essential to salvation as belief in

Jonah or the book of Esther. The more serious phases of the excitement are to come. Dr. Abbott may be tried for heresy. In no other way will the wrath of the orthodox of all denominations be appeared. The bold and fearless successor of Henry Ward Beecher fears no criticism and will meet his opponents as Beecher did. In the meantime there are some "mighty interesting" sermons being preached in Plymouth Church. Not alone may Dr. Abbott be tried for heresy, but already war has been declared

on the new president of Union Theological minary. He is Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Dr. Hall wrote two text-books, "Does God Send Trouble?" and "The Gospel of the Divine Sacrifice." His critics of the old shots at Maverty, one taking effect in his apti-Briggs faction say they are contrary to the Westminster confession. At a meeting of the Brooklyn Presbytery last week were defeated. They may be renewed. As if to offset all these discordant notes omes a sweet refrain from an obscure Baptist church in Brooklyn. A "protracted

meeting" began there Wednesday night. Evangelist Pratt was in the pulpit and his audience was large. The excitement became intense as the sermon progressed. Three times he tried to close and three times the benediction was pronounced. His hearers wanted more, however, and preaching, singing, prayers and benediction continued until 7 o'clock Thursday morning. Evangelist Pratt has just begun. In view of this, what matters it if President Jordan of Standard University does boldy denounce religious revivals as "a species of intoxication that are no more worthy of respect than common drunkenness?" One of the features of the war on Dr. Ab-

of the Sun. The great journalist has de-

ed that the Brooklyn givine is an infidel. In an editorial the Sun says: "We publish elsewhere several letters finding fault with us for calling Dr. Lyman bbott an infidel, because he ridicules the Biblical story of Jonah and the whale, or the 'great fish,' as the Scripture describes | thirty-six years Mr. Wells has resided con-Church, Dr. Abbott's remarks were in a married twice and his second wife, yet liv-jocular vein, which caused merriment ing, was made his bride seventy years ago among his audience, with the result that he has been called to task sharply by other sisters of the Congregational Church as false to his professed religious convictions. "We said and we now repeat that the accusation was well founded, and that Dr. Abbott is really an infidel while professing to hold and to preach the Christian faith. Our objecting correspondents contend that belief in Christ does not require faith in His supernatural origin, or His divinity, but may consist simply in the acceptance of His doctrines. As one of them expresses it, there is no reason why the doctor or any one else may not reject the supernatural, reject the idea of the infallibility of the Bible, and still be a Christian.

"Such a man may be a Christian as he may be a Spencerian if he agrees with the philosophy of Herbert Spencer; but he is not a Christian in the sense of the religious sellef in Jesus Christ, which is required of man in order that he may obtain ordination in a Congregational Church. A declaration of faith adopted by Congregationalists in 1865 expresses their belief as still held with regard to the divinity of Christ: We confess our faith in God, the Fa-

living and true God; in Jesus Christ, the incarnate Word, who is exalted to be our Redeemer and King; and in the Holy Comforter, who is present in the Church to regenerate and sanctify the soul.'
"That is the religious belief in Christ which Dr. Abbott and his defenders reject; and hence they are infidels. They deny the Christian faith. Whether they have reason for so doing is not the question. In denying the supernatural origin and authority of Jesus as the 'incarnate word,' they reject the essential and fundamental agree with the teachings of Jesus, and accept them as merely human utterances, and only as far as this agreement goes, on the | an annuity of £5,000 that have been awaitground that 'the truth of the Master needs no supernatural proof to-day,' their belief

is no more religious faith than if they ac-

gational declaration from which we have implies belief in the infallibility of the Bible and in the miracles recorded therein. Revecan know of the ways of God only by revehuman investigation. The knowledge of of them must be derived, if it is derived at all, from supernatural and infallible authority alone. The greatest of all miracles is the Incarnation, upon which depends the whole faith of orthodox Christendom. The Resurcetion was a miracle defying the laws of nature as science knows them; and the authority for it rests solely in the infallibility of the Scriptures.

"Moreover, this very miracle of Jonah and the whale, the biblical account of which was treated so comically by Dr. Abbott, was specially confirmed by Jesus himand referred to as shadowing forth Resurection. Here are His words in the twelfth chapter of the gospel of St. " 'For as Jonah was three days and three

nights in the whale's belly, so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth.' "It will be seen, therefore, that Dr. Ab

bott's offense against the Christian faith, in making sport of this particular miracle was peculiarly flagrant. Why, too, is there any more reason for refusing to believe the story of Jonah's experience with the whale, which we elsewhere copy from the Bible, than for rejecting any other of the miraculous occurrences described in the Scripand upon which the whole Christian faith rests? If one falls because it is impossible under natural law, all the rest ist fall with it. Consequently the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, is incontestably an unbeliever; in other words, an infidel. He does not believe in the Bible, and not belleving in the Bible, he cannot believe in the Christian religion.'

A Business by Itself. North American Review.

The prosecution of personal injury suits has grown to be a business by itself. Those engaged in it rarely have any other occupation. There are several corporations and many law firms and brokers in the city of Chicago, as in other cities, doing a speculative business in these claims. They employ "runners" as a commercial house employs traveling salesmen. These runners have business relations with saloon keepers near manufacturing works or railway crossings, and surgeons and police officers may be found in many parts of the city having their connection with this business. Sooner or later the runners succeed in obtaining admission to every public hospital in the county. It rarely happens that an accident is mentioned in the newspapers but the unfortunate person who may be injured, or his family in case of his death, is at once overrun with applicants desiring to procure an assignment of the claim. It will be remembered that under a recent decision of the Illinois Supreme Court-a decision which happily the court has again taken under advisement-a personal injury claim is property, capable of being put on the market and transferred from hand to hand, like stock in a corporation. In most cases, the runner who has succeeded in procuring an assignment of the claim has it trans ferred to some person as trustee. This keeper, the hospital nurse, or other person through whom he may have procured the claim, the attorney, surgeons, and other cipal streets, dispersed for dinner. At 2 witnesses who may be called upon to testo share in the proceeds, and, incidentally, the injured person.

Approves of Sherman.

Ordinarily we should consider that it was subject of the speakers was "Organized a perilous venture for a man of Mr. Sher- vs Disorganized Labor," and was well Sherman's case we have no fears. The duties can scarcely be called new, and his temperament and long experience of public life will combine to keep him from suffering from the importunities of the officeseekers. He is used to being so pestered, and now, a case-hardened veteran, he will of his new post without turning a hair. We congratulate Major McKinley on this selection; we congratulate Senator Sherman on his courage in acepting the place, and we congratulate the country that so able, so wise and so brave a statesman is to conduct our foreign affairs during the new

To Enthusiasts.

Enthusiastic disciples of Father Kneipp seem to be scarce these days. But they say that it is just as good for the health to walk in fresh snow as in fresh dew. This counsel is commended to those who think Kneipping is a fine thing-in sum-

LINTON MINER MURDERED

JAMES M'DONALD'S SKULL CRUSHED BY JESSE MAVERTY, A BOY,

Latter Shot by the Son of the Former, but Not Fatally-Madison County Centenarian-Howard Shoup Killed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

drinking heavily and McDonald, who was forty years old, kicked and beat Maverty, who is nothing but a boy. No one thought any more of the affair until McDonald started home and was overtaken by Maverty, who struck him a blow with a pick handle on the head, crushing his skull. He died in two hours. McDonald was accompanied by his son, aged fourteen, who, seeing his father at death's door, fired four hip. Mayerty is not in a serious condition and will be placed under arrest as soon as

SINGS AND WORKS AT 103.

Centenarian Who Warbles Campaign Songs and Chops Wood.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 7.-Thomas Wells, who lives on a farm four miles west of Summitville and north of Anderson about twelve miles, is the oldest man in Madison county and one of the oldest in the State. Should Mr. Wells live till the 8th of March he will celebrate the one-hundred-and-third anniversary of his birth. Mr. Wells is hale and hearty and his favorite pastime is to take an hour's turn with his ax in the bott is the position taken by Editor Dana, woods. His memory is excellent and he is enjoying what he calls his "second eyesight," although his hearing is a little defective. Mr. Wells is a stonemason by trade, having learned it in Kentucky, where he was born in 1794, and just previous to in a fall on the ice. She was eighty-nine coming to Indiana, sixty-five years ago, he years old, and had resided in Muncie fifty held several political offices. For the past years. Speaking on the subject in Plymouth | tinuously in Madison county. He has been | The remains will be taken to Ansonia, O.

Mr. Wells is a Democrat of the old Jacksonian school, having voted for "Old Hickory" for President and for William Jennings Bryan last fall, walking over two miles to cast his vote for the champion of "free silver." He says he hopes to live till 1900. The early history of Indiana and Madison county are as an open book to him, but he does not care to memorize current events because, as, he says, "there is nothing worth while." He likes music and frequently amuses his friends and neighbors by singing the old campaign and war songs with expression and vigor.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Lady Scott, Now Mrs. D. E. Whiting, a Resident of Indiana. Scuth Bend Tribune. She that was Lady Scott, wife of Sir

Henry Scott, baranet, of England and Ireland, is now Mrs. David E. Whiting, of 1111/2 West Division street, South Bend. For ther, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, the only seven years her identity has been carefully concealed, but now by the death of Sir Joseph Scott, a brother of her former husband, now deceased, all barriers to proclaiming herself what she is and what her rights are have been removed. By thus throwing aside the veil of secrecy with which her life has been enveloped for seven years, Mrs. Whiting comes into possession in due course of English law of a half indoctrine of the Christian faith. If they | terest in an estate valued at from a million to a million and a half pounds sterling and ing her appearance. It will seem strange to the reader that with a clear title to this cept any other human philosophy. They are not Christians in the sense of the Congreis a poor man and employed as a fireman on the Grand Trunk Railroad, did not long ago make herself known and take possession of her own. But thereby hangs a romantic tale which the lady briefly sketched ation itself can come only by a miracle. It to a Tribune reporter. Mrs. Whiting was in must be supernatural in its source. Man | bed in the front room of the little twostory flat at the number named, where she ation, for they are past finding out by any | has been most of the time since the death of her little daughter last May. She is a sweet-faced woman, with large, dark, mournful eyes that turn sadly toward the picture of the little girl hanging on the wall at the bedside, but brighten and sparkle when more cheerful subjects are mentioned, "It was for her sake," began Mrs. Whiting, pointing to the picture of the child, "that I have kent silence so long. Now when we are free to make ourselves known she is gone. O, if she only could have Mrs. Whiting then showed the reporter a letter from a firm of London solicitors written under date of Jan. 17, 1897, notifying her of the death of Sir Joseph Scott, her former husband's brother, and informing her that the settlement of the estate would require a year and a half.
"It is this man, Sir Joseph Scott, from whem I have concealed my identity all these years. We had good reason to fear that he designed getting possession of my child and in some way deprive us of our inheritance. He followed us from England, him from securing possession of my child. Henry Scott, baronet, who died eight years | docked for repairs. ago, and from whom I was divorced one month before his death. The little girl whose picture you see was born shortly after his death. His two brothers, Sir Joseph and Sir Edgar, myself and my child were his only heirs. Now Sir Joseph and my child are dead, leaving the estate to Sir Edgar and myself. I came to America four years ago last March and three years ago last Christmas I was married to Mr. my life with him is very happy. We have made our own way and drawn no money be discovered by Sir Joseph. I have indeed night states that the Buckeye State ran into had an eventful career. When living with Blue river to escape the ice. The water in my first husband I followed the army and Blue river quickly rose with the passing hospital here. To this Italian husband I | ished, and it now thought she will be a towas married by Pope Leo, who also tal loss. Her value is \$40,000, christened me. The English estate which I am to share with my husband's brother includes a town house in London, a country seat at Atteboro, fifty miles from London, and a shooting preserve in Ireland. We will not have to wait until our estate is settled before we receive remittances. Our solici-

regret now is that my child could not live to share it with us." Union Meeting of Glass Workers.

tors will secure advances for us. My only

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. REDKEY, Ind., Feb. 7.-Thirteen coaches loaded with about one thousand union glass workers from Muncie. Alexandria and Elwood, accompanied by the American Tinplate Band, of Elwood, and the Indiana trustee represents the runner, the saloon | Steel Mill Band, of Muncie, arrived here this morning, and after parading the prino'clock p. m. they assembled at Mooney's tify, and who will, therefore, have a right | Hall to listen to an address by D. A. Hayes, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada. and at the same hour at Connellie's Hall to listen to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Both halls were crowded to their utmost. The man's years to take to himself new and handled by both Mr. Hayes and Mr. Gomarduous administrative duties. But in Mr. | pers. At the close of the address the vis-

itors returned home. Wants a New Police Law.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 7.-At a special meeting of the City Council held last night be able to dispose of the little patronage | to consider, among other things, the metropolitan police law, the resolution sent out from New Albany asking for the repeal of the bill was approved and an amendment recommended that a new bill make the mayor a member of the board. This resolution, with the amendment asked for, will be sent to the Legislature. Mayor J. S. Ostrander will go to Indianapolis to work in the interest of such a bill.

Found Mangled on the Track. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Feb. 7 .- Howard Shoup, seventeen, years old, son of ex-Marshal Benjamin Shoup, of Hebron, was found dead in a horribly mangled condition along the right of way of the Pan-I fund.

handle railroad track, near the Aylesworth GEN. switch, at 4 o'clock this morning, by Barney Ryan, a track walker. One arm and his head were severed from his body. He, in company with John Blanchard, left Hebron for Kouts, nine miles distant, on a fast freight train Saturday night. The fact that Blanchard is missing leads many to believe that he is also dead. Telegraph messages have been sent broadcast and nothing can be found of his whereabouts. People have gone in search for him, but they fear that he has met a fate similar to that of Shoup. It is thought that Shoup's death was acci-

Driving Park Property Sold.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 7 .- All the movable property at the Richmond Driving Park LINTON, Ind., Feb. 7 .- A tragedy oc- was yesterday sold at public sale to the curred here last night which resulted in the highest bidder, and Joseph Stevenson was death of James McDonald, a miner, and the purchaser. As the grounds can be of well-known horsemen, the special object best race tracks in the country, was in the Grand Circuit races, but the patronage was not such as was anticipated, and there have since been no races of consequence. It is believed that a fair and races combined

Got \$1,500 on Second Trial.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLUFFTON, Ind., Feb. 7 .- The jury in the case of Mrs. Mort McAff vs. the City of Bluffton, tried in the Adams County the Supreme Court reversed the decision.

General Store Burned.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 7 .- Fire destroyed the large general store of J. W. Pringle at Mahalasville, this county, causing ties and his stand for reconciliation. loss of \$3,500 on stock and building. The building belongs to W. W. Davis. Small salvage; but half insured.

Indiana Obituary. PLAINFIELD, Ind., Feb. 7.-William R. Hadley, a young business man of this place, of Harlan Hadley, formerly president of the in the grocery business at Indianapolis. ton, widow of John Hamilton, died last night from the effects of injuries received A. L. Straight, aged forty, died last night

NOT ARRIVED AT CHARLESTON.

Probably Tossed About on the Atlantic. Which Has Been Lashed Into Fury by a Storm.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 7.-Admiral Bunce and the four ships of the North Atlantic squadron are still somewhere out on the storm-tossed Atlantic. Up to a late and the admiration of friend and foe. Mishour to-night the lookout at historic Fort | taken he may have been, but he was mas-Sumter has not made out any ships approaching the harbor and great uneasiness is felt regarding the safety of the ships of the sword as final, he used his powerful the squadron. The Clyde line steamer Co- influence with the unreconstructed element manche arrived late this afternoon, after a storing peace to this distracted commontempestuous trip from New York, hav- | wealth. Old foes forgave him his errors, ing been blown out of her course and driven by the storm and delayed Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana by the force of the gale. Captain Penning- | and Texas. When hope became hopeless it ton said to-night that he wishes never to be out in a fiercer gale on the Atlantic. He saw no trace of the ships of the squadron on his way down, although if they had been | families. There was a dramatic separation upon what is known as the "southern drill on the field near Corsicana, Tex. There still remained with Shelby five hundred bold ground" he would have passed close to troopers, and they had an abundant supply them. No other incoming vessel sighted of arms, ammunition and supplies. They

The dispatch boat Fern, which arrived Maximilian. They marched to Waco and vesterday from Hampion Roads put out Austin in a well-disciplined band. Shelby yesterday from Hampton Roads, put out to sea again this morning with the special dispatches and mail for Admiral Bunce, but she could not find the ship and to-night she returned. Commander Richardson Clover, who has received orders to join the North Atlantic squadron, reports that he has seen nothing of the missing ships.

STEAMER NATCHEZ WRECKED.

Struck the Bank While Making Landing Below Vicksburg. VICKSBURG, Miss., Feb. 7.-The steamer Natchez met with a serious accident at 5:30 o'clock this morning twenty miles below this city. Captain Leathers and First Clerk Morris reached this city at 1 o'clock in a buggy from the scene of the accident. The captain states that while making a landing the boat struck the bank. The great chimneys and stacks and riggings all went down with a crash. One stack went overboard and is under the boat. One of the chimneys fell directly across the captain's room, in which ne and his wife were sitting, but fortunately it did not crush but we managed to elude him and prevent in the roof as the bulkheads were double thickness. The other stack struck one "I am an Italian by parentage and birth.

My maiden name was Elenora Sarah Duse Keseretto and I was born in the city of many of the forward bulks and caused the many of the forward bulks are many of the forward bulks and caused the many of the forward bulks are many of the forward b Rome nearly thirty-six years ago. At the | hull to take considerable water. The tug | age of thirteen I was married to an Italian | Joe Seay went down this evening with a army officer and to this marriage a son | barge and will bring up the freight. The was born. My second husband was Sir | Natchez will return to New Orleans and be

Buckeye State Stranded. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 7.-An ice gorge fifteen feet high and twenty miles long, which has been forming for several days, gave way this afternoon. Several New Orleans and Memphis packets have been caught in the ice and compelled to lay up. Whiting in Chicago. He is a poor man, but If these have not succeeded in finding refuge in tributaries the loss may be large. A from the estate lest our whereabouts should | telephone message from the scene late tobecame an expert nurse and was brought of the gorge and quickly receded, leaving into intimate relations with Forence Night- | the steamer stranded on the shore. Her ingale. I was for a time nurse in Epworth | pilot house and smockstack were demoi-

> Good Boating Stage. PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 7.—Both the Allegheny and the Monongahela rivers are full of floating ice and are rising rapidly, but a dangerous flood is not apprehended. A good boating stage of water is assured, former soldiers. He generally left the farm however, and between seven and ten million bushels of coal will be shipped to Southern ports during Monday and Tuesday. Several tows were made up to-day and started, but had to lay up because of the ice. The Monongahela above Brownsville and the Allegheny above Kittaning are still frozen over, and as the weather is getting cooler they will probably not break up at this

State of Georgia Still Missing. ST. JOHNS, N. F., Feb. 7.-The steamer Nimrod, which left here a week ago in search of the missing steamer State of Georgia, was sighted from Cape Race this

evening, seventeen miles off, working her

way slowly and alone through the ice floe.

It is evident, therefore, that the Nimrod

has failed in her mission. Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, Feb. 7.-Arrived: Aurania, from Liverpool; La Normandie, from Havre; Weimar, from Bremen; Burgundia, from Marseilles and Naples; Farnessia, from Glasgow. Sailed: Fulda, for Genoa and Naples; H. H. Meier, for Bremen. HAVRE, Feb. 7 .- Arrived: La Gascogne, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 7 .- Sailed: Servia, for New York.

Letter Carrier Delegates. At the meeting of branch No. 39, National Association of Letter Carriers, held yesterday, the following carriers were elected to represent the branch at the next convention of the national association, to be held in San Francisco in September: Isaac N. Smock, carrier No. 37; Harry K. Milhouse, No. 30; George W. Sulgrove, No. 34; Charles F. Doran, No. 17.

Mrs. J. E. Pounds, wife of the pastor of the Central Christian Church, will give her lecture on "Child Characters of Dickens"

ONE OF THE GREAT CHARACTERS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

A Confederate Idol Who Often Terrorized the Union Forces-His Civil Career in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.-A dispatch to the Reublic from Adrian, Mo., gives the following "Jo" Shelby: "Gen. Shelby, at 10 a. m. today, was gradually growing worse, his menthe wounding of Jesse Maverty. Both were leased again it is probable that a fair asso- tal faculties almost lost. He scarcely recciation will be organized, to be composed ognizes any one and fails to respond to any questions. His temperature and pulse have being to get some races for the city. Some been gradually rising for the last twenty-years ago this city, which has one of the four hours. At this time his temperature is 102 1-5; pulse, 108."

Gen. Shelby-"Jo," he writes his first name, and as Jo he is best known-and his division were the fighting arm of General Price. Brilliant, dashing and successful in war, he was the idol of Confederates and the terror of Unionists. A Kentuckian by birth, he believed in slavery. He loved Missouri as the home of his adoption. When Court, gave the plaintiff \$1,500 damages for | war burst upon the land he was true to his injuries caused by a defective sidewalk. In faith and his affection and offered his life a previous trial she was awarded \$400, but in their defense. When the knell of his hopes was sounded at Appomattox he led a band of despairing Confederates into Mexico to fight for Maximilian. He soon returned to Missouri, however, and endeared himself to all classes by his personal quali-

General Shelby was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1831. He gained what was considered a good education in that day and spent some years in mercantile life. Fate then attracted him to Waverly, Mo., where he thirty-one years old, died at 5:30 o'clock | began the manufacture of bale rope. It last evening of consumption. He was a son was not long before "Bleeding Kansas" local bank. He was for a long time engaged | brought bands of armed and desperate men to the west of the Missouri river to fight MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 7.-Mrs. Anna Hamil- out the earliest of the bloody battles for the freedom of the slave. Shelby's sympathies were with the South, and he deserted his factory to raise a company in Kentucky. He took the field on the plains of Kansas with Clark, Atchison and Reid, but when the Abolitionists won he went quietly back floor, and eighty-seven inmates were to his factory at Waverly. On the fall of standing about on wet floors be-WAR FLEET IS MISSING sumter shelby raised, mounted, armed and uniformed a company of cavalry and promptly marched away for four years of benches enough for more than twenty perbloody strife. On his return from Mexico sens. The inmates were mostly women of he settled on a farm in Fayette county. He ADMIRAL BUNCE'S SQUADRON HAS soon became involved in the tide of railroad speculation, lost his all and moved to a of smallpox, from which they had just refarm near Adrian, Bates county. President | covered, while all were victims of loath-Cleveland in his second term made him United States marshal for the Western district of Missouri. Courage, courtliness and chivalry came to

Shelby by inheritance. His grandfather

was Isaac Shelby, the first Governor of Kentucky, in whose day the lighting of Indians was a common occupation. His father was Colonel James Shelby, who played a part at the battle of the Thames under William Henry Harrison, and came out of the war of 1812 with the luster of glorious deeds. General Sheiby himself went into the rebellion as captain of the company he had raised himself and came out of the conflict with a major generalship terful as a commander, gallant as a fighter, generous as a victor and admirable as a man. Once having accepted the verdict of in Missouri, and was a great factor in reand all Missourians swear by him. Shelby's Missouri division fought through was the last organized division of the Confederate army west of the Mississippi. Shelby planned to continue the contest, but his men yearned for their homes and their determined to march into Mexico and become soldiers of fortune with Juarez or was urged to seize the money in the Confederate subtreasury at San Antonio for his hesitated. Texas bandits carried off the treasure before he could reach San Antonio to protect it as he had protected public funds in Austin. Many exiles were await-

ing Shelby at San Antonio. Among them were Generals Smith, Magruder, Hindman, Lyon, of Kentucky, Leadbetter and Wilcox, of Lee's army, Governor Murrah, of Texas, Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, Governor Allen, of Louisiana, and Governor Trusten Polk, of Missouri. Senator Harris, of Tennessee, and Senator Vest, of Missouri, were in that despairing company. From San Antonio Sheiby led his hand under military discipline to New Braunfels and thence to Eagle Pass on the Rio Grande. Crossing to Piedras Negras, the fugitive sold the cannon, the arms, the ammunition and the accoutrements to the supporters of Juarez for \$18,000, which was divided pro rata among officers and men. Several shrewd Germans attempted to take advantage of a Mexican law and seize all of Shelby's horses having Mexican brands, and the treacherous Mexican soldiers supported them in the scheme. The Confederate commander promptly sounded the call to mount horses, and the five hundred American veterans only awaited the word to begin a slaughter. The Germans fled vote of his officers to determine whether monies and started for Monterey to join the French legions. At Monterey the command disbanded. Some went to Sonora to | General Lee. fight against Maximilian. Others went to California, British Honduras or Brazil. Shelby and a trusty band of fifty went to the City of Mexico and then settled in the Cordova colony of Carlotta. friends. This explains in part his strong hold on the affections of Misscurians. Among these friends was John N. Edwards,

General Shelby was always loval to his who served in his command. Edwards was a noted Missouri editor with a ready flow of magniloquent English, and he embalmed the deeds of Shelby's command in a book. He once fought a duel near Quincy, Ill., with Major Emery Foster, who had been in the federal service. Edwards was on the St. Louis Times and Foster on the St. Louis Journal at the time. Dr. Morison Munford, of the Kansas City Times, was Edward's second. The duelists were indicted in Illi-Lois, but the Governor of Missouri refused to extradite them. Frank James was in Shelby's division, and the general testified in his behalf when he was on trial for his life years later. Frank and Jesse James occasionally fled to General Shelby's farm for refuge. While the old fighter discountenanced their lawlessness he could not find it in his heart to betray one of his when they came, once going as far as St. Louis. The James brothers once paid the obligation in part by rescuing one of the general's negro servants from an angry As a commander General Shelby had peculiar qualifications. He was extra cau-

mob of whites. tious in guarding against surprise, and he always marched as lightly as possible, in order to fight or flee, as seemed advisable, with the best advantage. Wagons were his special aversion, and baggage he considered as useless as a woman's wardrobe. His men kneeded their dough on India rubber blankets, and cooked it upon boards or rocks before the fire. He insisted that forked bickory sticks made excellent grid-His favorite way of sleeping was with his feet to a roaring fire and his head on his saddle. He aimed never to get far from his artillery. When horses failed he harnessed men to drag the guns. Unincumbered by wagons, streams had no perils and mountain passes but few insurmountable difficulties.

A boon companion and a debonair gallant has Shelby always been, and when did ever such a one lack for friends? There was much of Launcelot's love-passion about him, with all of Launcelot's chivalry and knightly bearing. Late trysts and later wooing had for him much of glamour and more of witchery. Around his camp fire, with the day's work done, he was accessible, kind, bluff and free speken. He sympathized with his soldiers' troubles and they idolized him. Whatever reports might be brought of an advancing enemy his invariable question was: "Did you see them?" If answered affirmatively he asked: "Did you count them?" If the answer came: "No," he would say, with an oath: "Then, by heaven, we'll fight 'em! Order the brigade to form line and Collins to prepare for action front." Collins was the commander of his battery, in whom he had great confidence. Shelby went into a fight rough-and-tumble, and his daring inspired his men to heroic deeds.

When General Shelby was a candidate for the appointment of United States marshal this evening in the church at the corner of strongest factors in getting him the place.

the war was over. His influence with the lion was inestimable, and he worked night

a spirit of resignation." Senator Harris's Condition. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .-- The condition of Senator Harris, of Tennessee, has not been as satisfactory during the day as had been hoped for. In the early hours of the morning he experienced a relapse which left him in a weak condition. His pulse became quite feeble. This afternoon and night he appeared slightly stronger, and is apparently more comfortable.

OUTRAGE BY SPANIARDS

PROMINENT WOMEN THROWN INTO A VILE PRISON AT HAVANA.

Mrs. Eva Adan De Rodriguez, an American, Released on Demand of Consul General Lee.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 .- The Herald's copyright cablegram from Havana says: The case of Mrs. Eda Adan de Redriguez, who has been released in compliance with the clean. demand of Consul General Lee, is one of the most important with which the consul general has yet had to deal. In spite of General Ahumada's order to the governor general of the province of Puerto Principe to release Mrs. Rodriguez soon after her arrest, on Jan. 10, she was kept in jail at Puerto Principe until Jan. 28, when she was transferred to Havana, arriving with many other prisoners on Thursday, Feb. 4. Consul General Lee learned of Mrs. Rodriguez's continued imprisonment and visited the house of refuge Friday. The building is in the most wretched part of Havana and is almost unfit for habitation. Drainage stood in pools upon the abandoned life. Several women bore marks some diseases. In one room nine women slept on the floor the previous night, and in another room, about ten by fifteen feet in area, ten patients were sheltered, while in still another room, not any larger, it was told that twenty women and children were nightly confined. The unclean room assigned to Mrs. Rodriguez was occupied by four other prisoners from Puerto Principe, one of whom was seriously ill, as was painfully apparent by her white face and

inability to remain standing. There were also in this small apartment, or pen, as it may more properly be described, four negresses of the lowest type that can be imagined. The slums of a great city never produced viler specimens of human degradation. They were prisoners because the police of Havana considered them too unclean to be allowed at liberty. Their language was of the filthiest, and Mrs. Rodriquez said that during the night they swore and sang ribald songs. Such were the roommates and fellow prisoners of these women, whose homes in Puerto Principe are places of comfort and elegance, for Mrs. Rodriguez is the wife of Alexander Rodriguez, brigadier general in command of the rebel forces in the district of Cienfuegos, who was at one time largely interested in a cigar manufactory at Key West, and was alderman for his ward. Other prisoners were Matla Aguilar, wife of a colonel in the insurgent army, who is

also treasurer of Puerto Principe province;

Gabriela Varona, sister of the rebel governor of Puerto Principe, and Senora De Lope Recio, and mother of eleven children. General Recio has charge of the troops that guard the rebel government, and he recently crossed the eastern trocha with General Gomez. The fifth prisoner was Conception Agramonte Sanchez, wife of Sanchez Argamonte and mother of the surgeon general of the rebel army. These women were taken from their beautiful homes on the afternoon of Jan. 10 by the secret police sent by the governor general. No charge was made against them and no explanation was offered. They were confined in the common jail with criminals. Of course it is understood by their friends that the reason of their arrest was solely to strike terror into the hearts

of the rebels in the field. These particularly prominent families were selected for persecution because their husbands and sons were fighting in the insurgent ranks. After nearly twenty days' close confinement, without the privilege of seeing their relatives, even their children being refused admittance to the jail, the women were led out of their cells and forced to march through the streets of Puerto Principe between files of 3,000 soldiers, and were taken by train to Nuevitas and thence by boat to Havana. On the train the women were crowded into box cars, which were totally devoid of facilities for comfort or even for necessity. Not one of the women was allowed to so much as loosen her clothing from 6 o'clock that morning until late that night. Their sufferings were intense, and and the Mexicans wilted. Shelby took a their sanitary discomfort can be imagined, but not described. On arrival at Havana they would cast their fortunes with Juarez, the prisoners were first taken to jail with They voted for Maximilian. The exiles Mrs. Rodriguez and her four friends were buried their battle-scarred flag in the waters of the Rio Grande with tearful cere- house of refuge. Mrs. Rodriguez is an American citizen, and secured her release through Consul

> THE PROPOSED REFORMS. Canovas Says They May Soon Be Put

Into Operation. MADRID, Feb. 7 .- Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo in an interview announces that the government intends to faithfully execute the proposed Cuban reforms, and that it will not be necessary to wait for the complete pacification of Cuba. He says that it will be sufficient if the rebellion is confined to the western portion of the island. The Marquis of Apezteguia, the leader of the constitutional party in Cuba, in an interview, says that it is doubtful whether the scheme of Cuban reforms will serve to terminate the insurrection. He adds that Captain General Weyler should

not be intrusted with their execution. Weyler's Speech at Santa Clara. HAVANA, via Key West, Feb. 7.-During the course of the recent remarks of Captain General Weyler, at Villa Clara, the Spanish commander said that he expected to put an end to the revolution in the province of Santa Clara in the near future. He said that the Cuban revolution was not being conducted as a war-that it was really only an organization of bandits on a large scale. He explained his reasons for not authorizing the grinding of sugar cane, stating that it was not in accordance with his plan of campaign, and that besides the sugar crop only gave assistance to the insurgents. The government had promised to establish reforms, but the establishment of these reforms would depend upon the triumphs of the Spanish army.

Sugar Beet Culture in Indiana.

North Manchester Journal. Several farmers in Madison county held a meeting at Anderson last week and resolved that each one would plant and cultivate a field of sugar beets with the hope that they may induce capital to engage in a manufacturing plant at that place. Beets grown there the past summer show a test of 14 per cent, of saccharine matter, which is said to be a high per cent. Our readers may remember that samples grown in this vicinity and tested at the Purdue experiment station showed them containing over 12 per cent, of the coveted article from beets grown in one of the late dry seasons. From the result of the test then made here we are fully satisfied that sugar beets can be grown in the Eel river valley equally rich in sugar with beets grown in Nebraska, the best sugar producing State in

No Grievance Against Spain. North American Review.

The most eager pan-American must, if he stops to think, admit that, from an international point of view, the United States have no grievances whatsoever against Spain. To assert that they have, because a few sugar and tobacco merchants have lost money, would be absurd. Surely it is not Spain that has taken the initiative in ex-Governor Fletcher was one of the bringing about the perplexing conditions strongest factors in getting him the place. now existing in Cuba. The wholesale dev-

a voluntary visit to Washington to urge | the commerce between the United States the appointment of Shelby, saying it was | and the island. As a matter of fact, Spain the most popular thing the administration | has lost materially more during the two could do in Missouri. "Although he was | years of revolution in Cuba than she can the most dangerous man we had to deal | recover in ten years, even if she remains, with during the war," said Mr. Fletcher, as she undoubtedly will, in possession of no man was so widely instrumental in the island. The moving spirft with the inhelping us to bring order out of chaos when | surgent leaders is partly ambition, partly cupidity. Most of them have little to lose people of Missouri who had been in rebel- and everything to gain. They are doing what the members of the Commune did in and day to restore peace by appealing to them to accept the new order of things in Paris during the siege of that city. They fired the first shot, not thinking of the consequences nor reckoning the result of such a course, and then they burne, killed and dundered. I am well aware that, as a body, they do not burn, kill and plunder maliciously, but they are forced to such courses in order, first, to live, and, sec-endly, to impress the doubtful and weak ones with their power.

Slippery Asphalt Pavements.

Colonel Waring in Engineering Magazine. Asphalt has one quality that makes a "fair state of cleanliness" insufficient. From some cause, which even experts are not clear in explaining, it becomes so slimy and slippery when it begins to get moist under a light rain or a heavy mist that it is unsafe for driving-especially for the hauling of heavy loads-and for the bicycle. With a drenching rain this condition soon passes, and thoroughly wet, clean asphalt is safe for any use. If slime is allowed to accumulate, so as to form a film of mud. an asphalt street is a terror to all who drive or wheel; only sanding will make it safe. More or less often-every night in the case of the heaviest traffic-the surface should be drenched, and every trace of organic matter, and of detritus, should be washed off; and the scraper-scoop and the broom should be kept going during the day, removing all extraneous matter as fast as it accumulates. With such care, under proper administration, and with nightly attention to imperfections, asphalt is the mest economical and the most practical of all pavements, and the most easily kept

A Nuisance.

Washington Post. The man who reads the newspaper in order to pick out the slight flaws that sometimes slip into it is as much of a nuisance as the man who sits at your side at the theater and tells you what is going





8. PENNSYLVANIA ST.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

Berkshire Life Insurance Company

On the 31st Day of December, 1896. It is located at corner North and West streets, Pittsfield, Mass. The amount of its capital paid up is...... 25,500 THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons \$447,672.62 Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of - per cent. for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance. 4,865,217.12 Debts otherwise secured..... Debts for premiums..... LIABILITIES.

Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof All other claims against the company..... State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State:

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company, on the 31st day of December, 1896, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on in testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this t day of February, 1897.

A. C. DAILY, Auditor of State. 1st day of February, 1897.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

Fidelity and Casualty Company, of New York

On the 31st Day of December, 1896.

It is located at Nos. 97-103 Cedar street, New York city, N. Y. GEORGE F. SEWARD, President. ROB'T J. HILLAS, Treasurer and Secretary. The amount of its capital is.....\$250,000 The amount of its capital paid up is...... 250,000 THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: vents or other persons Real estate unincumbered......

Bonds and stocks owned by the many, bearing interest at the rate of per cent., as per schedule file market value 1,437,050.00 Debts for premiums..... All other securities..... LIABILITIES. Losses in process of adjustment, or in suspense, including all reported or Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks 1,414,223.48 Total liabilities...... \$2,917,207.05

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State:

1st day of February, 1897.

on file in this office.

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company, on the 21st day of December, 1876, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office. In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official scal, this A. C. DAILY, Auditor of State. 1st day of February, 1897.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

Employers' Liabilty Assurance Corporation, Lmtd. On the 31st day of December, 1896.

It is located at 84 and 85 King William street, London, England. LORD CLAUD HAMILTON, Chairman, S. STANLEY BROWN, Esq., Sec. and Gen. Man. Head Office in the United States: 71 Kilby street, Boston, Mass. GEORGE MUNROE ENDICOTT, Manager and Attorney, Deposited with Insurance Departments, New York, Massachusetts,

022.40; State fees, \$21,523.61; all other charges (including depreciation), \$65,341.86..... THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Bonds and stocks owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of per cent., as per schedule filed, market value \$885,840,00 Cash deposited with trustees, with Kidder, Peabody & Co.....

Cash in hand and in bank..... Interest due and accrued on bonds, not included in market value..... Premiums in course of collection..... \$1,168,914.76 LIABILITIES. Reserve for losses outstanding, contingent and direct......\$247,980.00 Reserve for commissions, etc...... 49,115,60 Reserve for unexpired risks...... 483,627.98 - 780,725.98

A. C. DAILY, Auditor of State.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State: I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned corporation on the 31st day of December, 1896, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this

Surplus as regards policy holders...... \$388,188.78

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

FIRE ASSOCIATION

On the 31st Day of December, 1896.

It is located at Nos. 407 and 409 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. BENJ. T. HERKNESS, Secretary, E. C. IRVIN, President. The amount of its capital paid up is...... 500,000 THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons..... which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.... 2,122,221.51

Total assets...... \$5,923,124.24 LIABILITIES. Losses adjusted and not due..... Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State: I, the undersigned. Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company, on the 31st day of December, 1896, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now

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[SEAL] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this [SEAL] lst day of February, 1897.

A. C. DAILY, Auditor of State.